

GET MRS. CARTER'S PAL

A NEW RUNYAN ARREST.

Accused of Being Accomplice in Receiving Teller's Loot.

Harry Kirkstine, a Postal telegraph operator, was arrested by the police in this city early last night, charged with being Mrs. Laura Carter's accomplice in "receiving and disposing of \$5,000 stolen by Chester B. Runyan." Soon after his arrest, Kirkstine, in a statement he made before Assistant District Attorney Joseph E. Corrigan, said that Mrs. Carter had met him by appointment on July 5, that she had told him of Runyan's \$5,000 gift, but that he had "advised" her to restore it to the Windsor Trust Company and hand over Runyan to the police.

Kirkstine positively denied the charge against him, and his story, which in many important details confirms the tale told by Mrs. Carter on her arrest, is as follows:

"I have known Mrs. Carter for the last eighteen months, and during most of that time we lived together at No. 33 West 45th street in an apartment which she had there. Then this 'good thing' came along, and she asked me to clear for a time, so that she could work him. I did not see her again until the morning of July 5, when I met her at Fifth avenue and 51st street.

"The night before, the evening of the Fourth of July, I had been in a hotel down at Coney Island, and she called me up there over the telephone and asked me to meet her at Fifth avenue and 51st street. She said that she had \$5,000 which she wanted to turn over to me.

"I went over there and met her about 11 o'clock in the morning. Then we went together to the office of the Garfield Safe Deposit Company, and on the way there she told me that the man she was living with was the Chester B. Runyan, the papers were talking about as having taken \$50,000 of the Windsor Trust Company's money. When I heard that I said I'd go no further and advised her to take the money, which she had with her in a handbag, to the trust company and tell that she knew where Runyan was. I said nothing about it to her, and I did not think about it at the time.

SAYS HE ADVISED BETRAYAL.

"We talked the matter over. I advising her to tell the company or the police, and she saying that she would take the \$5,000 back to Runyan and then give him up. I got disgusted with her obstinacy at last and left her. What she did with the money I can't say. As for me, I never saw it. I only know that she had it because she said so."

George W. Young, the managing director of the trust company, said last night that he knew the details of the arrest of Kirkstine, and referred all inquiries to Jordan J. Rollins, at the Hotel Lorraine. Mr. Rollins is counsel for the Windsor Trust Company. He could not be reached last night. While the police are satisfied that they have the man whom Mrs. Carter often has referred to as her "pal," they are working on several other clues which a search of the past put in the possession of the police.

There may be another arrest to-day. In the top drawer of the bureau in Mrs. Carter's flat, where Runyan was arrested, the police found, it is said, a portrait of a prominent downtown broker, besides several photographs of Mrs. Carter, clad in scanty attire. The police, it is said, believe that if there was any conspiracy to hide Runyan this man may have known something of it.

Detectives Kahn, McBean and Maley, of the Central Office, arrested Kirkstine at the Postal Telegraph Building, No. 253 Broadway. He was locked up at Police Headquarters. Mr. Young was the complainant.

Kirkstine described himself as twenty-two years old, a telegrapher, single, of No. 202 West 25th street.

It is thought that it was Kirkstine who made signals to Mrs. Carter as she was passing into the Tombs court on Saturday, but who slipped away before the police could arrest him.

ASSOCIATES DEFEND KIRKSTINE.

According to inquiries which a Tribune reporter made among Kirkstine's associates and others, last night, Kirkstine was employed in the main office of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company as late as last week. He had not been seen there, they said, this week, but had gone to work, they believed, in a downtown broker's office.

While Kirkstine, it is said, has been known to be in financial straits from time to time, his associates say they do not believe he would have been a party to any "crooked business" whatsoever.

D. F. Mallen, the Postal company's night manager, said he had not seen Kirkstine for some time. He doubted whether Kirkstine were still working at No. 253.

David Solinger, the tenant at No. 262 West 25th street, the address that Kirkstine gave to the police, said that Kirkstine moved into a room there a day or two ago, sleeping there at night, but being away all day.

William Cantwell, of the law firm of Cantwell & Brown, represented Runyan before Judge O'Sullivan, in Part I of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, springing a distinct surprise by intimating that Runyan's defense might be insanity. Assistant District Attorney Ely represented the people. Runyan pleaded "not guilty" to the charge of grand larceny.

Mr. Cantwell, in asking an adjournment of the case until Monday, a request afterward granted, said he had been told that Runyan's maternal grandfather had died in an insane asylum, and that Mrs. Runyan believed that her husband's mind had been warped. Mr. Cantwell said that falling an adjournment he might be forced to make the District Attorney act under Section 236 of the Penal Code, the section usually invoked in seeking the appointment of a lunacy commission. The section was invoked recently in the abduction case of Theodore D. Hess, the former patrolman.

MR. LOEB HAS NOT RESIGNED.

Has Not Yet Accepted Any of the Business Opportunities Offered to Him.

Oyster Bay, July 9.—Secretary Loeb, when his attention was called to-day to the report that on December 1 he would be succeeded as secretary to the President by Frank H. Hitchcock, first Assistant Postmaster General, explained that the situation, so far as he was concerned, remained unchanged.

Some time ago Secretary Loeb said that he had under consideration several business propositions, the acceptance of any one of which might take him from his present duties at the close of the present year. None of these propositions, however, has been accepted, nor has any determination regarding a possible change on his part been reached.

Washington, July 9.—F. A. Hitchcock, first Assistant Postmaster General, authorized the statement to-night that there was no foundation for reports that he would succeed Secretary Loeb, and said that the President had never expected him in the near future to leave the Post office Department to become Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, succeeding J. H. Edwards, who, it is understood, will retire from the public service.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its purity has made it famous."—Adv.

A PLOT TO KILL KING?

Man Captured Hiding on Route of British Royal Party.

Holyhead, July 9.—Plainclothes officers who are accompanying King Edward and Queen Alexandra on their trip in Wales, captured this afternoon a man who had hidden in the bushes at the approach to the residence of Sir Richard Bulkeley, just before the arrival of the King and Queen. As soon as he was discovered he made frantic efforts to escape, but was captured after a lively chase and lodged in jail. The police had difficulty in protecting the prisoner from the vengeance of an excited crowd of people. The identity of the man has not been divulged.

COL. LYNCH PARDONED.

King Edward's Clemency to Irish Leader in Boer War.

London, July 9.—On the eve of his visit to Ireland King Edward has granted a free pardon to Colonel Arthur Lynch, who was convicted of high treason for having fought in the Irish Brigade, on the side of the Boers, in the South African war.

Colonel Lynch was sentenced to death for high treason in 1903, his sentence later was commuted to imprisonment for life, and in January, 1904, he was released "on license."

Arthur Lynch was born in Australia, of Irish parents. His father was a civil engineer in the town near Melbourne, and it was there that he passed his childhood. After studying at Melbourne University, where he took a degree, Lynch qualified as a civil engineer, and while in London he engaged in newspaper work. He was sent by a London newspaper to Ashanti with the British expedition, but, owing to his leaving London without a permit from the Home Office, he did not get any further than Cape Coast Castle. He afterward became Paris correspondent of a London newspaper, was instrumental in raising the Irish Brigade which fought on the side of the Boers in the South African war, and while in Paris after his return from South Africa was elected to Parliament by Galway City and returned to England with the intention of taking his seat in the House of Commons. He was arrested on landing in England, and his trial, conviction and sentence for high treason followed.

Visiting to this Colonel Lynch visited the United States in September, 1906, but returned to Europe in December of the same year.

BOAT UPSET; SIX LOST.

Tragedy Ends Pleasure Trip on Penobscot Bay.

Bangor, Me., July 9.—Six young men of a party of seven were drowned in Penobscot Bay to-day by the capsizing of the sloop Ruth E. Cumcock, of Brooksville. The victims are Harry Dugan, a sophomore in Bowdoin; Amos Rock, a student at the University of Maine; Frederick Ringwald and William Vague, of Bangor; and two others whose names have not been ascertained.

Six Bangor boys recently went to the Harshey Retreat at Sandy Point to spend the summer. To-day they were invited by William D. Vague, of South Brooksville, to take a sail in his boat to Islesboro. The sloop had reached a point off Castine when she was struck by a fierce and sudden squall and was capsized before any one could shorten sail or bring the sloop up in the wind.

Laurent D. Hall, of Bangor, who is a strong swimmer, succeeded in clearing himself from the foundering craft, and after swimming for three-quarters of an hour was rescued. The victims were members of prominent families, and were well known in school and college circles of this state.

RUBBISH, SAYS TILLMAN.

Characterizes Jap War Talk and Duel Report Similarly.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Wheeling, W. Va., July 9.—"All this talk about war between the United States and Japan is simply borbol rubbish," said Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, who stopped here to-day on his way to Clarksville, W. Va., to speak on the race problem. "There is no need of all this war talk simply because the United States was seen fit to send a fleet of warships to Pacific waters. Japan does not want to fight. She could not be dragged into a fight with this country; a war would mean Japan's fate, and it would prove very costly to this country. The recent bloody encounter with Russia has incapacitated Japan, and it will be years before she sufficiently recovers to enter a fight with any nation. I do not regard the pending situation as being at all serious."

Senator Tillman vehemently denied that there had been an encounter between himself and Senator Dilliver, and said he had not seen Dilliver since last March. He said the talk of a duel between the two was so much newspaper rubbish.

FALLS FROM "L" TRAIN TO STREET.

Little East Side Girl Slips Between Cars on Way Home from Outing.

While returning from an outing in Bronx Park, with thirty other East Side children, yesterday, Sarah Sechenmark, eight years old, of No. 26 Jefferson street, fell between the platform and the train at 129th street, and slipping between the ties, fell to the street, twenty-five feet below, narrowly missing several persons. An ambulance surgeon, summoned from Harlem Hospital, found the child suffering from internal injuries and contusions of the head and body.

The rest of the party, in the absence of Miss Pickett, went to the Hebrew Educational Alliance, which is its way down after the ambulance had left for the hospital.

FARMER ON TRACK BLOCKED TRAIN.

Missouri Man Took This Means to Collect for Killing of Horse and Three Mules.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Fort Scott, Kan., July 9.—Robert Walton, a Vernon County, Mo., farmer, mounted his horse and stood on the Missouri Pacific track Sunday night, forcing a passenger train to stop. He took this method to attempt to collect a claim against the railroad for the killing by this same train of three mules and a horse some time ago. He had filed no claim, but simply waited as long as he believed was reasonable for settlement. The train came failing to get him off the track, a mob of passengers after a half hour's delay seized the bit of Walton's horse and led the animal aside until the train passed.

\$50,000 FOR HIS ALMA MATER.

Left to University of Rochester by Willard Abbott, of Cleveland.

Rochester, July 9.—The University of Rochester is richer by \$50,000 by virtue of a legacy left by Willard Abbott, who died a few days ago at his home in Cleveland. Mr. Abbott was an alumnus of the university, where he studied for two years, and he left the bulk of his estate of \$75,000, of which \$25,000 is left to the university and \$50,000 to the Bolton Avenue Presbyterian church in Cleveland.

HOPE FOR AGREEMENT.

COMMITTEES TO CONFER.

Wadsworth and Raines Talk Over Apportionment.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Albany, July 9.—Informal conferences between Senator Raines and Speaker Wadsworth to-day on the apportionment situation threw little light on the problem. Little was expected, though, as no official action could be taken to-day, and the talk between the two leaders was largely with relation to the procedure to be followed by the apportionment committees and by the Legislature in acting on the direct nominations question.

On all sides there seems to be an impression that there will be comparatively little trouble between the two houses in getting an apportionment plan this time. After the Speaker's talk with Senator Raines to-day he said that he did not expect much difficulty. "There seems to be a disposition to abandon the former attitude of the committees," said he. "I don't think this time they will sit on opposite sides of the table and glare at each other as they did toward the end of the regular session."

Of course, there will be ample opportunity for dissension to break out, but seemingly Senators and Assembliesmen have returned to this task determined that neither shall be put into the attitude of holding out stubbornly for its own plan to the detriment of the public interests. Senator Tully, who was sponsor for the Senate plan, and the various influential leaders whose plans will be affected by any apportionment, have shown distinctly a broad spirit of wishing to meet the Assembly a little more than half way. They will demand that a large part of the districts laid out by the Tully plan be preserved in any new bill, but this need not interfere with a ready solution of the difficulty, since Speaker Wadsworth was the only Assembliesman who found fault with any specific Senate district.

At the session to-morrow the Apportionment committees will be named by Senator Raines and Speaker Wadsworth. The results obtained will depend somewhat on the personnel of these committees. The Speaker has declared to friends that he would not appoint his committee until he had seen the plan of the Senate committee. It is believed that while Senator Raines may reappoint some of the old Apportionment Committee, with Senator Tully probably at the head, he will put some new men on the committee to avoid the appearance of reluctance to treat with the Assembly on an entirely new basis.

Some action to-morrow probably will be taken regarding the direct nominations problem. On this action will depend the procedure for the rest of the session. Senator Travis's new bill is before the Judiciary Committee, but if it is not reported by that committee for a few days another recess probably will be arranged to permit the legislators to go to their homes until the apportionment snarl has been untangled and they need to be here to vote on the bill presented by the Apportionment committees.

The Senate Judiciary Committee will meet to-morrow and may consider the bill. It will take up then, in conjunction probably with the Assembly committee, the questions of the necessity for an election of Senators this fall and of the legality of an apportionment made at a special session and presented by Senator Raines. His resolution has not been passed in the Assembly yet, but undoubtedly will be to-morrow.

Governor Hughes and his staff went to Saratoga to-day to review the parade of the Knights Templar. Most of the legislators, including Senators Tully and Raines, and members of the old Senate Apportionment Committee, went to Saratoga also.

They returned to this city to-night, but nothing resulted from their presence save a series of informal talks over the situation, which did not bring out any new ideas. Many Senators have new apportionment plans, which they may try to get presented if any deadlock should result from the efforts of the committees and Assembliesmen. Schoenbeck still nurses the results of the Assembly committee's recent labors on a rectilinear apportionment of New York County. Still, nobody expects to see these plans brought into play at the extra session.

KILLED IN AUTO DEMONSTRATION.

Machine, Leaping Over Embankment at 70 Miles an Hour, Crushes Chauffeur.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Pittsburg, July 9.—Death was the winner in a daring dash against time this morning made by J. W. Davis, a chauffeur, of this city. Davis was employed by an automobile company which had planned to sell a machine to T. C. Jenkins, of Pittsburg, and he was driving the car to see the trial run. Going out of Perryville, avenue Davis turned on all the power, determined to show his passengers that the car was up to specifications. Speeding seventy miles an hour down hill, the machine got beyond his control. It left the road and leaped over a 20-foot embankment. Davis sprang from the machine, but the car, turning over, crushed him so badly that he died a few hours later.

NEW SAN FRANCISCO MAYOR.

Appointment of Successor to Supervisor Gallagher Understood To Be Only Temporary.

San Francisco, July 9.—The Board of Supervisors in special session to-day selected Charles Boxton, a member of the board, to succeed Supervisor James J. Gallagher as acting Mayor of the city. It is understood that the selection of Boxton is only temporary.

PRISON ROUTINE FOR SCHMITZ.

Judge Dunne Refuses to Admit Him to Jail or Allow Him to Visit Attorneys.

San Francisco, July 9.—Judge Dunne refused to admit Mayor Schmitz to jail to-day, and denied him the privilege of visiting his attorneys. Schmitz appeared in court to ask for bail and to answer the indictments charging him with accepting bribes from the gas company and the United Railroads. In the first he failed. This second was a formality and was carried through without incident.

MR. CLEMENS GUEST OF "PUNCH."

Presentation of Recent Cartoon—Luncheon at House of Commons—Trip to Liverpool.

London, July 9.—The staff of "Punch" entertained Mark Twain at dinner to-night. The guests sat at the dining room table, which is carved with the initials of generations of notable British writers. A pleasing incident of the evening was the presentation to Mr. Clemens by a little girl of the framed original cartoon which recently appeared in "Punch" in which Mr. Punch is portrayed offering a toast to Mr. Clemens.

Mr. Clemens was the guest at luncheon at the House of Commons this afternoon of Sir Benjamin Stone, member of the House for East Birmingham. Among those present were A. J. Balfour and Baron Komura, Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain.

Mr. Clemens will leave here to-morrow for Liverpool, where he will be the guest of the Lord Mayor.

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A HAGUE WAR CRY.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Correspondent Hears of Strong Demands Made by Tokio.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

London, July 10.—The correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph" at The Hague sends in a column dispatch which purports to reflect the views prevailing there on the Japanese-American situation, which he says absorbs more interest than the conference itself.

The correspondent says that as a result of his inquiries he learns that the situation is really strained, although both governments are trying to conceal the fact. He asserts that since June 20 the question has entered on an acute phase. Japan has been sending the United States extremely categorical notes, stating, without bitterness, but in the clearest terms, the dilemma that unless Washington is able to control California Japan will consider herself free to act directly against California.

Nothing, however, yet has been exchanged precluding a pacific settlement, but many of the Japanese at The Hague are of the opinion that the Japanese government ought to act without delay, and not give America time to utilize her vast resources and economic potentiality, a hundredfold greater than Japan's, to perfect warlike preparations.

In an editorial article "The Telegraph" says it does not identify itself with the statements of its correspondent at The Hague, believing them to be charged with undue despondency. At the same time, the paper continues, they are made upon a notable authority and they cannot be read without profound uneasiness. "The Telegraph" is convinced, however, that the statesmanship of both countries will be strong enough and the instinct of the two great nations sane enough to hold chauvinism in leash.

"Nevertheless," the paper says, "it is impossible to deny the danger of the situation. The present peace conference, from its opening, has created disagreement and friction tending to worsen instead of improve the relations of the powers. The last assembly at The Hague was followed by great conflicts; we can only pray that the present one may not be succeeded by more terrible calamities."

In conclusion, after a full discussion of the points of difference, "The Telegraph" says it is not a color question, but fundamentally an economic question, and adds:

"We trust our allies will take it at that and realize that the point of national honor has been accidentally caught up with the problem, but is not permanently involved in it. Any attempt to settle the question by arms, whatever the immediate issue, would mean, sooner or later, a hundred years' conflict."

Amsterdam, July 10.—The "Handelsblad" publishes an interview with one of the Japanese delegates to the Hague Peace Conference, who suggested that instead of boycotting all American goods Japan might restrict the boycott to the San Francisco trade.

HOSTILE TALK DEPLORED.

French Government's View of American-Japanese Situation.

Paris, July 9.—The French government greatly deprecates the sensational view of the Japanese-American situation taken by a section of the Paris press, and an inspired statement, based presumably on the Foreign Office's advice, placing the most optimistic construction upon the plans to dispatch the American battleship fleet to the Pacific, was given out this afternoon, as follows:

Much surprise is shown in diplomatic circles over the excitement caused by the plan to send the American battleship fleet to Pacific waters. Instead of the step causing alarm, there is reason to believe that the decision of the American government implies that the negotiations proceeding between the Washington and Tokio cabinets are making favorable progress. The American government, beyond doubt, would not order this naval movement if it were likely to embarrass the negotiations which have been going on for some time between the two governments.

The semi-official "Temps" adopts the same line. After a review of the happenings which, it believes, caused the decision to send the fleet to the Pacific, the paper says it was inevitable, and adds:

The redistribution of the fleet creates inquietude, yet the right of the United States to send its ships where it pleases is incontestable, and is no more to be criticized than the redistribution of the British fleet three years ago.

The main danger, according to the "Temps," is that the people of California, against the wishes of President Roosevelt and the Cabinet, may feel encouraged to persist in their attitude against the Japanese. The statements made by the members of the Japanese Opposition party in Japan are said to be calculated to excite the Japanese people, and are denounced as provocative. For this reason, the "Temps" says, it also strongly disapproves of the quoted utterances of Admiral Dewey and Admiral Sakamoto "as designed to pour oil on the fire," and contrasts them with the statements of Rear Admiral Brownson on the same subject.

The paper concludes with remarking that while there are more reasons for confidence than pessimism the situation is such that it needs to be followed closely.

ISHI'S TRIP NATURAL.

No Ulterior Motives Should Be Ascribed, Japanese Officials Say.

Washington, July 9.—At the Japanese Embassy to-day it was said that Director Ishi, of the commercial bureau of the Japanese-Foreign Office, had contemplated a trip to America for some time. Nothing would be more natural, said Counselor Miyakawa, than that the director should make a trip across the ocean as part of his summer vacation and at the same time should give some attention to the various Japanese consulates in the United States, of which he has direct supervision. This bureau incidentally takes cognizance of certain immigration matters that come under the bureau of foreign affairs.

"The visit of Mr. Ishi," said Mr. Miyakawa, "must not be regarded as significant, and any ulterior motives which may be ascribed to it must be ascribed to the jingo newspapers of Japan."

Although pretty well satisfied that the Japanese admiral Sakamoto was not accurately reported in his alleged criticism of the personnel of the American navy, the officials here said that even if the case were otherwise the incident would not call for any official representations on their part. As one of the officials put it, the matter would be one for the Japanese naval authorities to deal with, and they undoubtedly would do so without any prompting from the United States.

This government has always taken the initiative in recognizing and even reprimanding American shipping or naval officers who are guilty of indiscreet public comments upon foreign institutions. It has done so upon the theory

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HARRISMAN EVIDENCE

President Asks Commission for It—Report Not Done.

Washington, July 9.—At President Roosevelt's request the Interstate Commerce Commission has forwarded to Oyster Bay the memorandum giving the substance of the evidence collected by the commission in the Harriman inquiry. It is understood that the commission made no recommendations to the President and that the complete report is not yet ready and may not be for some time.

Attorney General Bonaparte said to-night that if the Interstate Commerce Commission had submitted any report to the President he was not aware of it and no copy of it had been received by the Department of Justice; that he had not been advised of the completion of the report and had received no communication regarding the Harriman inquiry from either the President or the Interstate Commerce Commission. He expressed the opinion that what the commission's final report was submitted to the President it would be accompanied by some recommendations as to what action should be taken by the Department of Justice.

Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce Commission when asked if the report had been completed and forwarded to Oyster Bay declined to discuss the subject. Commissioner Lane, however, said that the commission had not completed its final report.

It is said here to-night that the President's request for a memorandum of the evidence in the inquiry probably was at the suggestion of Special Counsel Kellogg, who, it is understood, insists that Mr. Harriman should be prosecuted for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law in his alleged manipulation of the finances of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Several members of the commission, it is said, take the view that there is no way by which the government can prosecute Mr. Harriman for these alleged violations of the law. Mr. Kellogg visited the President in Oyster Bay to-day, and it is suggested that he will make a statement to the press for the purpose of urging the institution of proceedings against Mr. Harriman.

KILLED SAVING OTHERS.

Superintendent Falls to Bottom of New York Central Sewer Shaft.

Charles A. Nicolls, of No. 302 East 45th street, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon while at work in the sewer being built by the New York Central Railroad at Second avenue and 46th street.

Nicolls, who was an expert on explosives and superintendent of construction for the Terry & Trench Construction Company, had been charged with blasting in the main shaft. One blast was set off and after half hour's wait Nicolls, with Thomas Murphy, the foreman, and two sandhogs, went down to set off another charge.

By the time the bucket descended again the three remaining men were barely able to breathe. When the bucket struck a protruding rock and the car reached the bottom they scrambled into it and again gave the signal to hoist away. Nicolls, who was partly unconscious, stood with one foot hanging over the side of the car.

The men at the top, knowing that something was wrong by the arrival of the unconscious Murphy, raised the bucket at a rapid rate. Half way up the shaft the bucket struck a protruding rock and swung into the center of the shaft. The shock loosened Nicolls's hold and he slid out of the car and pitched headforemost to the rock bottom of the hole.

The body of the superintendent was found crushed. Dr. Bestor, of Flower Hospital was summoned, but he could do nothing for Nicolls. After reaching the attention of the physician the other three men were able to go to their homes.

PLAN TO STOP FLOODS.

Huge Levee May Be Built Along the Allegheny River.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Pittsburg, July 9.—Allegheny City will follow Galveston's example in shutting off floods. Mayor Kirschler is figuring on a huge retaining wall 20 feet high and 30 feet deep, to run the length of the Allegheny River in the flood district. The wall will cost \$5,000,000.

This money, Mayor Kirschler thinks, can be easily raised by the railroads and property owners who are yearly sufferers. The Allegheny River bed is a layer of gravel, and the concrete, of which the wall would be mainly constructed, could be made from the gravel. Dredging the river bed would also widen and deepen the channel.

With sewers adjusted to the new conditions the stream would not be polluted. The project will be brought before Councils shortly. The flood last spring was a record breaker.

LACK OF TOBACCO DELAYS SHIP.

Captain, About to Sail for Polar Waters, Waits for Sailors' Supply.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

New London, July 9.—The schooner A. T. Gifford, which was to have sailed on a whaling voyage from this port to the Arctic seas this morning, was unable to depart because her stock of tobacco had not arrived. Captain Gifford, who is in command of the crew, and it was shipped in bond, but did not arrive in time to pass through the custom house. The vessel formally cleared this afternoon, but will not sail until the tobacco has been received. Captain Gifford has been commissioned to get views for the American Museum of Natural History at New York and a museum at Ottawa, Canada.

"STAR SPANGLED BANNER" ON VIEW.

Flag That Inspired Francis Scott Key Loaned to the Smithsonian Institution.

Washington, July 9.—The historic banner which inspired Francis Scott Key to compose "The Star Spangled Banner" in Chesapeake Bay, during the bombardment, by the British on the night of September 13, 1814, has been placed on exhibition at the Smithsonian Institution, in this city. The flag is the property of Eben Appleton, of New York, who has lent it to the government. It is about 28 by 30 feet, and will be draped on the wall of the Half History of the Institution, where it can be easily seen by the thousands who annually visit the building.

LAKE SHIPBUILDING TO BE STOPPED.

Reported in Detroit That Industry Will Halt Pending Change in Labor Conditions.

Detroit, July 9.—The "Free Press" to-morrow will say: "It is evident that large contractors will give no more orders for the building of lake ships until a change is noted in labor conditions. While the recent strike has ostensibly been settled at many of the lake shipyards, business has not been restored to normal conditions. The yard of the Great Lakes Engineering Works at St. Clair shut down indefinitely yesterday. Orders for eight or ten large ships, which were considered as good as closed, have been cancelled. Last year at this time the shipyards had orders in the steel mills for 200,000 tons, while at the present time they have practically none, and last year at this time twenty-two boats had been ordered for delivery in 1907, while now there are only three ordered for delivery in 1908."

AFTER ALL, USHER'S THE SCOTCH that made the highball famous.—Adv.

PARSONS TO NAME MAN.

CAN SELECT POSTMASTER.

Congressman Understood to Have Made No Choice Yet.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Oyster Bay, July 9.—Congressman Herbert Parsons will name the next postmaster of New York. He will visit Sagamore Hill late this week, it is understood, or early next week, to hold a conference with the President, and at that consultation the man will be selected.

Just who that man will be has not yet been determined. Even Mr. Parsons himself, it is understood, has not definitely decided. Thus far he has not made any recommendation to the President, and until he does make one the Executive will reserve his action. The President has great faith in Mr. Parsons's judgment of men, and has for the last year or so acted almost wholly upon his recommendations in naming federal officeholders in New York City. Secretary Loeb announced to-day that the postmasterhip would be no exception to that rule.